No deduction for clubs on WEEKLY.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1857.

The Organization of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States;

states and of the department and present

designs, and registers and files the petitions and papers on bey are founded. Makes out and records pasaports, keeps a splan of all lotters, other than diplomatic and consular, re-and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating

oment.

which and argument of all solts in the Supreme Court of tates in which the government is concerned, servision of all other suits arising in any of the depart-referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General, reliancy heads of the business of the office are added at time the following, viz:

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississipp. Its clerical force consists of one chief clerk, (Moses Kelly, esq.,) two disbursing clerks, and ton other required refers and to its supervision and management are committed the fallowing branches of the public service:

1st. The Public Lands. The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the sacing of titles therafor, whether derived from confirmations of grants as by former governments by sales, domains, and grants for achools, military bounds, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Verpits military bounds, and commissioner is then T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Its principal clores are a recorder, chief clerk, principal clerk of surveys, besides a draughterman, assistant draughteman, and some 150 clerks of various gradies.

a draighteman, assistant draughteman, and some 150 clorks one grades.

Pensions.—The present head of this bureau is George C. f. of Virginia. The commissioner is charged with the examinate adjudication of all chains, arising under the various and less laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent leak, (8. Cole, ed.,...) and a permanent corps constaining of some other clorks, to which Congress, to enable him to meet the dinary requirements of the new bounty-land law, has added a ry force of about fifty clerkships of different denominations. Indians.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs ad interior, Charles E. Georgetown, D. C. He is provided with a chief clerk and about other subcruints clerks.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two comptrollers, commissioner of the customs, six autors, treasurer, register, solicitor, light-house board, and coast surdowing is a brief indication of the duties of these several offi-

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offi-ces, and of the force comployed therein, respectively: Servicely: Office.—Bon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hea. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one ongineer in charge; one scribter, and frice draughtmen temporarily employed, and wenty-three clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the gen-sal supervision of the facial transactions of the government, and of the execution of the laws concorning the commerce and navigation of the Luted States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house bubblishment, the marine hespitals of the United States, and the con-struction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other pur-pose.

First Comptreller's Office.—Hen. William Medill, Comptreller, and fleen clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering ac-

Second Comparable's Ogle—John M. Brodhead, caq., Comptroller, and sevention clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and removing the accounts of the army, navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and reviews and certifies the balances arising theorem. Office of Commissioner of the Customs—Hogh J. Anderson, esq., Commissioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-bouses, &c., and reviews and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Pier Author's Office—Thomas I. Smith, e.q., First Author, and distincted clerk. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revoke and distinct and expenditures on a count of the civil list and under private acts of Congress, and reports its halancea to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Computer, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Recand Author's Office—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Author, and want on clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, assensia, and ordinance, and all accounts relating to the ladded department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

A dudice's Office.—William F. Phillips, esq., anditor of the Treasor the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fouriese.

He receives and adjust all accounts arising from the serthe Post Office Department.—His decisions are final, indees an
the late in twelve months to the First Comprisoler. He superthe collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and
makies and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail conre for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedduit and criminal, and Lighes all such measures as may be aued by law to enforce the prompt payment of motives due to the
timest; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks
matters relating three States attorneys, marshals, and clerks
mutaters relating three States attorneys, marshals, and clerks
mutaters relating three to consider and progress of such suits
gail proceedings; has charge of all Janda and other property
all to the United States ourts of the opposite of between the Post Office
timent, and has power to self and dispote of the same for the

them, and is charged by law with their sate-keeping. Solicities, Giffeet.—Francis B. Streeter, esq., Solicities, and six clerks, the superintents all civil nata commenced by the United States, esc. per these string in the Past Office Department, and instructs the United States attorneys, marshale and clerks in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits, as charge of all hands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned is payment of debts, the the Post Office Department,) and has power to nell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb., Secretary of the Treasury, se-efficie, president; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States navy, Chairman, Geo. J. G. Tetton, United States army; Capt. A. A. Humphroya, United States army; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of Coast Survey; Prof. Joseph Henry, accretary of Smithsonian Institution; Capt. Survey; Prof. Joseph Henry, accretary of Smithsonian Institution; Capt. King, United States navy, and Lieutenant Wm. B. Franklin, United States army, accretaries; and five clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-bouses; Ingit-vessels, buoya, and beacons, contracts for supplies of oil, &c.

Linical States Coast Survey Office. Professor A. D. Frank, U. D. S. Linical States Coast Survey Office.

tant J. E. Hilgard, in charge of computing division.
tant L. F. Fourtales, in charge of tidal division.
J. C. Tidball, United States army, in charge of drawing

on. Samuel Hein, disbursing agent. George Mathiot, electrotypist. Joseph Saxton, assistant to superintendent of weights and measures

Hon. Agron V. Brown, Postmarter General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract

the Inspection Office, is charge of the chief clork.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, eag., First Assistant Postmaster General, and uineteen clorks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and descontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as, also, the giving of instructions to postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with prevising blanks and stationery for the use of the department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the occau mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

postmisters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, eag., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-air clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, can be understood correspondence and preceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the geogramme of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advartisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration from a rangements, and the appointment of mail messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract office as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of couter receive the statement of mail arrangements preacribed for the reaspective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a atstement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the cyar.

Fineme Office.—John Marron, eag., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one clorks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the dashence reprotect by the Multic to be due to mail contractors and other depositavies of the department, the lissing o

tions, or other violations of law, or mall-locks and keys, should be directed. "Chief Gierk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and department of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz. Bureau of Navy-yards and Boekr, Bureau of Caustruction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordunace and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices and of the force employed therein:

of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsin, est., chief clerk, and eleven cierks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the constitution, is commander of estadent and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's office. All the duies of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superintendence of the marine corps forms, also, a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Fards and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, chief of the boreau, four clerks, one civil engineer, and one draughtsman. All the navy yards, docks and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy-yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, esq., their of the bureau, clait clerks, and one draughtaman. The office of the engineer-in-chief of the navy, Banlel R. Martin, esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of-war, purchase or materists, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anothers, water-tanks, &c. The engineer-in-chief superintends the construction of all narine steam engines for the axy, and, with he approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Processons and Clothing.—H. Bridge, purser United States navy, chief of bureau, and four clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

mining the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordanace and Hydrography.—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, chief of bureau, bur clorks, and one draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordanace and ordanace stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with many, charts, chromometers, barometers, &c., to-gether with such books as are furnished ships-of-war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Amapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the chief of this bureau.

Bureau of McMoine and Surgery.—It. William Whelan, surgeon Uni-ted States navy, chief of bureau; one passed assistant surgeon United States navy, and two cierks. Everything relating to medicines and medical storen, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

Hon. J. ff. Floyd, Secretary of War; W. R. Drinkard, chief clerk, seven subordinate clerks, two messengers, and four watchmen. The following bureaus are attached to this department: Commanding General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is instead of eneral Scott, is at New York.

Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General Assistants—Brevet Major. E. D. Townsend, Brevet Capt. S. Williams and Brevet Capt. J. P. Garcache. Judge Advocate, Brevet Major John F. Lee; nine clerks and one messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here where all military commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S. Jess quartermaster general. Amistants—Counsel C. Thomas, Captain M. Miller, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven clerks and one messenge Paymoder General's Office.—Col. R. F. Larned, paymaster general; Major T. J. Leelle, district paymaster; eight clerks and one messen-

Surgeon General's Office.—Gen. Thomas Lawson, surgeon general assistants, Dr. R. C. Wood and Dr. G. E. Wood; three elerks. Engineer Office.—General Joseph G. Totten, chief engineer; assistant artain H. G. Wright; five clorks and one messenger.

Topographical Bureau....Col. J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps; a literat, Captain J. C. Woodruff : four clerks and one measurer. Ordnance Bureau, .- Col. H. B. Craig, colonel of ordnance; assist Capt. Wm. Maynadior; eight cierks and one messenger.

Overland Mail Route to California.

April 20, 1857.

A N ACT of Congress, approved 3d March, 1857, ment for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, provides:

"Suc. 10. That the Fourtmaster General be, and he is berely, authorized to contract for the conveyance of the entire letter mail from such point on the Mississippi river, as the contractors may select, to San Prancisco, in the State of California, for six years, at a cost not exceeding three hundred theses.

The undersigned, residing at — carrying the mail on the rounderstake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on the rounderstake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on the rounderson, on the Mississippi river, to San Francisco, California, be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, when required by the Fostmaster General, otter into the necessary obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and aufficient aureties. This we do, understanding distinctly the obligation and liabilities assumed by guarantors, under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1830. (Signed by two guaranters.)

ning conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper. 1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactority explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. Deductions will also be ordered for a grade of performance informance information information in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged, penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

2. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intolügence in advance of the mail, a number's nay may be deducted.

aumo of each person.

9. The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also the bids of failing contractors and be deemed extravagant, and another bidders.

10. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "Mail proposals for over10. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "Mail proposals for over10. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "Mail proposals for over-

land route to California," addression rossent a careful real, "Contract Office.

11. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

12. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency o guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contract for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities.

or the service projects by a service project by the first property of the first property ttention of bidders, guarantors, sureties, &c., is directed to the

ected.
28. Act of July 2, 1836, in relation to combinations amongst bid-

Act of April 21, 1808, provides that no member of congress can be a contractor.

Sec. 42. Act of March 3, 1825, provides that no postmaster, assistant postmaster, or clork in a post office, shall be a contractor.

Sec. 7. Act of March 3, 1825, provides that no other than a free white male person shall be employed in carrying the mail.

The Postmaster General will reserve to himself the right of annulling any contract made under the above act whenever he shall discover that the same, or any part of it, is affered for sale in the market, for the purpose of speculation; and he will in no cause sanction a transfer of the same, in whole or in part, to any assignee or sub-contractor less qualified, in his opinion, than the original contractor to carry the same into successful operation.

AARON V. BROWN,

Postmaster General.

JOHN D. BARROW and HENRY HOLMES are OHN D. BARROW and HENRY HOLMES are this day admitted as partners in the Banking House of Chubb Brothers. The firm from this date will be composed of Chase. St. J. Chubb, John D. Barrow, and Henry Holmes. The House in Baraport, Iowa, is composed of Charies St. J. Chubb, Wm. H. Dougal, and Abxandor H. Barrow, under the firm of Chubb Brothers, Barrow, & Co.

Jan 1—dif

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES

near Emmittaburg, Frederick county, Maryland.—The annual see Ones Termittaburg, Frederick county, Maryland.—The annual session of studies at this institution commences on the 24th August, and terminates on the last Thursday in June. The terms for board and tuition are \$150 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. There are extra charges for music, drawing, painting, and also for Spanish, italien, German, and Latin. The terms for the primary department, italien, German, and Latin. The terms for the primary department, composed of pupils under nice years of age, are \$100 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the MOTHER SUPERION of \$1. Jesoph's Academy, Emmitteburg, Frederick county, Maryland.

A RNY'S CONFECTIONARY, No. 84 Bridge street. A Georgetown, D. C., where all kinds of entertainments are furnished, with the best see creams, cakes, water lees, confectionary, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. Medial awarded at the last exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Feb 3-dif

WATCH Repairing and Engraving.—Watches, chronometers, and pocket timekeepers of every description to the perform securately. Regraving of every description done in the best style, including the

motiose, and initials on stone.

ling eards olegandly engraved and printed.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

Newellers, 324 Pennsylvania avenue,
Between 5th and 10th streets

(From the New York Ledger.) LINES.

As distant lands beyond the sea, When friends go thence, draw nigh, So Heaven, when friends have thither gone, Draws nearer from the sky.

And as those lands the dearer grow When friends are long away, So Heaven itself, through loved ones dead,

Heaven is not far from those who see

With the pure spirit's sight, But near, and in the very hearts Of those who see aright. ry. 1857.

THE ISLAND PRINCESS.

A ROMANCE OF THE GLD AND NEW WORLD. BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife, "The Missing Bride," "Retribution," etc.

CHAPTER I.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING. It was the first of May, the marriage-day of the Viscount Montressor of Montressor Castle, Dorsetshire, and Estelle, only daughter and heiress of Sir Parke Morelle, Hyde Hall, Devonshire.

A glorious morning! the cloudless, blue sky smiled days of the conditions the second services of the conditions of the conditions

down upon the green hills and dewy dales and deep woods of Devon; and the park around the hall was all alive and musical, with the joyous songs of birds, and the merry laughter of young men and maidens gathering to celebrate their May-day festival, and to do honor to the marriage of their landlord's daugh-

The elm-shaded, winding avenue that led from the nighway to the house was arched at each terminus by a mammoth wreath of flowers, and many were the car-riages that passed under them, on their way to assist at the wedding; and these contained only the brides-maids, and the nearest friends and relatives of the family, whose relationship or position gave them the right to attend the bride to church; for a still more numerous party had been invited to meet her at the altar. The villagers and tenants, grouped about un-der the shade of the great old trees, or wandering over the greensward on either side the avenue, watched these equipages as they rolled on, commenting as usual on such occasions.

"Oh, dear me! the weddingers won't pass till nearly twelve! and here we are to wait two mortal hours!"

tweive; and here we are to wait two mortal nours; said a young girl to the game-keeper.

"Hush! my darling, look; here comes his lordship's carriage, itself, just as sure as you're the prettiest lass in the country."

It was Lord Montressor's carriage.

It was Lord Montressor's carriage.

Early that morning a note from his affianced bride had been put in his hands summoning him to a private conference with her at the hall, before they should proceed to the church. Surprised and filled with vague uneasiness, his lordship lost no time in obeying the behest.

Within the most secluded of her suite of richly-furnished apartments at the old hall, half buried in the deaths of a caphioned chair reclined the bride

the depths of a cushioned chair, reclined the bride expectant, in bridal array.

She was alone, her attendants having, by her own desire, withdrawn.

Estelle Morelle—or "la belle Estelle," "Beautiful

Estelle Morelle—or "la belle Estelle," "Beautiful Stella," "the Midnight Star"—as, for her resplendent dark beauty, she was poetically named—was at this time twenty-five years of age, and more lovely than a poet's or an artist's ideal. Her form was of medium height, and very slender, though well-rounded, with a graceful head, over which fell rich masses of jet-black silken ringlets, shading a face of pure, pale colling complexion with large mourful dark eyes ha olive complexion with large mournful dark eyes, habitually veiled by the long, drooping lashes, and delicate, though full, curved lips, ever patiently closed as in silent resignation. The prevailing expression of her dark, brilliant countenance was a profound melancholy.

The announcement of Miss Morelle's approaching marriage with the Viscount Montressor had created a profound sensation in the fashionable and aristocratic circles. A peerless beauty, the only child and heiress of the oldest, wealthiest, and haughtiest baronet in the west of England, her heart had been as much the object of aspiration to the youthful and ardent, as her hand and fortune had been the end of

desire to the mercenary and ambitious. At the early age of seven years Estelle had been placed at one of the first-class female institutions of learning at Paris, then, as now, considered among the very best of their kind in the world, and there when the sudden and calamitous breaking up of the institution, and her own severe illness, had occasioned her removal. That illness had been attended out apparent reason, and refuse to give me the slightwith marked changes in the constitution and temperament of the young girl.

previously the most careless, light-hearted, and capricious of children, left her chamber convalescence a subdued, thoughtful, melancholy woman! The laughing lips of girlhood closed in patient sadness; the sparkling eyes sheathed their beams under long, shadowy lashes, now seldom lifted; the silvery, elastic voice sank into deep and thrilling tones; the free, glad motions were measured and controlled.

She never entered another school, but completed her education under the best masters at home. To dissipate what was considered a transient melancholy, her parents travelled with her over Europe, pausing at each capital and chief town, to show her all that was interesting and instructive. But though their daughter repaid their attentions with the sweet est gratitude, and obeyed them with the gentlest docility, she showed no interest in the passing scenes. And though everywhere her extreme be sweetness of disposition, not less than her fortune and position, drew around her many friends and admirers, Estelle remained alone in her isolated thoughts and feelings. Every most distinguished physician in Europe had been consulted upon her case, and the result of their wisdom was a decision that this melancholy was not the effect of ill health, still less of secret sorrow, but that it was a constitu-tional phase that would probably pass away with maturing years.

They returned to England, presented their daughter at court, and introduced her into all the gaieties of fashionable life; but with no happy effect upon the spirits of Estelle, who remained profoundly unmoved amid the *celat* that greeted her *debut*. Her picturesque beauty was the theme of all tonguesher mournful glance was fascinating—her deep tones thrilling—her touch magnetic; all felt her power, yet she, who could move all others, remained unimpress-ed; she, who sought no conquests, for that very reason, perhaps, made many. A peer and two com-moners, in succession, laid their fortunes at her feet, and were in turn kindly and firmly rejected.

So passed her first season in London, at the close of which her parents took her down to their seat in Devonshire. Here, in her thoughtful, quiet, unostentatious manner, she engaged in works of benevolence among the villagers and the tenantry. And her father, hoping much from this employment, gave her full liberty of action, and smiled to see that she eemed less pensive than before.

At the beginning of the parliamentary term the family went up to London. And it was here in her second season in town that Estelle formed the acquaintance of Lord Montressor, a young nobleman but lately acceded to his titles and

states, but already known as a man of the most igh-toned moral and intellectual excellence, as a ghteous, as well as a rising statesman, and as one he, in the event of a change of ministry, would be likely to fill a high official position in his Majesty's cabinet. Aside from the glare of rank and wealth and power, Charles Montressor was a glorious specimen of the Creator's workmanship. Above the aver-

age standard of height among his countrymen, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with a noble head, and a face full of wisdom and goodness, his appearance truly indicated the warm benevolence, clear intelligence, and pure spirit of the man. His presence soon inspired Estelle with a faith that she had not heen able to feel in any other that approached her. He drew nearer to her than any other had been permitted to come; he crossed the magic circle of her isolation, and conversed with her as no other had been allowed to do. The world locked and said that the beautiful Stella had at last met her master and

the beautiful Stella had at last met her master and was conquered.

At this stage of affairs, the parliamentary term being over, Sir Parke Morelle and his family left London for Hyde Hall.

Lord Montressor asked and received permission to follow them, and in less than a month availed himself of the privilege to do so. Thus it was in the home of her ancestors, after having obtained the cordial sanction of her parents, and believing himself sure of the affections of their daughter, Lord Montressor offered his heart and hand to the lovely Estelle, and was, to his profound astonishment, instantly and firmly rejected! In thus rejecting his suit she wept long and bitterly, praying his forgiveness that the happiness she had experienced and exhibited in his society should have betrayed him into making this declaration, and beseeching him never to renew his suit, but to leave and forget her. There was something in the tone of her refusal which confirmed and deepened his previous conviction that, even in rejecting him a leave haved him! But with his high-

something in the tone of her refusal which confirmed and deepened his previous conviction that, even in rejecting him, she loved him! But with his hightoned sentiments he would not in the least degree presume upon that knowledge. Taking her hand with deferential tenderness, he said:
"Stella! a man never but once, in his whole existence, loves a woman as I love you! I will not inquire the cause of the rejection, which you have certainly a right to make without assigning any reason for the act. And after having received this repulse. I may not in honor distress you by a renewal of my suit. But this, in parting, I must say to you, that, though I go hence, I shall not go out of the reach of your friends; I shall never address another woman; so if ever in the course of future weeks, or months, or years, however long, you may think proper to reor years, however long, you may think proper to review the decision of this evening, Stella, I implore you to let me know! Write but one word, 'Come,' and I will return to lay an unchanged heart at your

feet!"
Estelle was weeping too bitterly to reply.
"Stella! will you promise to do this?"
"Lord Montressor, best and dearest friend! do not seek to bind yourself to one who can give you nothing in return! Try to think of the melancholy girl that you have pitied and loved—only as a shadow that fell for a moment across the sunshine of your that fell for a moment across the sunshine of your path, and then passed away forever!—and so forget

Stella! I have pledged my honor never to renew "Stella? I have pledged my honor never to renew this suit, unless you reverse in my favor the sentence you have pronounced upon it; but, inspired by the deep and deathless love I bear you, and 'hoping against hope,' I feel impelled to implore before leaving you, that, in the event of a favorable change of sentiment or purpose towards me, you will not hesitate to give me leave to return. Stella, will you "Noblest friend that I have in the world! how

"Noblest friend that I have in the world: how gladly would I promise, but I must not, Montressor. Were I to do so, you would feel bound to wait the changes of my mood, and so, for a most undescrying love, might miss, in some nobler woman's affections, the happiness in store for you!"

"Stella, will you raise your sweet, mournful eyes to mine one moment, that you may read my soul while I speak?"

Estelle lifted her dark orbs to meet the clear, pure, blue eyes bent with so much love and candor upon hers, and read the deep, unchanging truth of the con-

"Stella, in the presence of the heart-searching God who sees and hears me, I assure you that I shall never love another woman as I love you, and therefore, of course, can never wed another; so that, whether you give me this slightest of hopes or not, I am equally and forever bound! Now will you promise, Stella? Remember, it is only to let me know in

case of a change in your sentiments.

For an instant the light of an unutterable love and joy broke on her beautiful, dark face, and her smiling lips parted to speak—when—as if a sudden memory and warning had gripped her very heart— she uttered a low, sharp cry, turned paler than before,

"No! no! my Lord! Stella cannot even give She is poorer than the poorest, in gifts to She can only pray that you may forget her you!

and be happy."

He looked profoundly disappointed and troubled.

out apparent reason, and refuse to give me the slight-est promise or the most distant hope, yet I repeatshould you in the long future change your purpose, and write to me one word—Come, I will hasten to lay at your feet an unchanged heart! Good-bye! God be with you !" and raising her hand, he bowe over it, pressed it to his lips, turned and left the Some moments after Lady Morelle-who came

some moments after Lady Morene—who came to seek and congratulate her daughter upon what she imagined to be the only possible result of the inter-view—found Estelle lying in a swoon upon the floor! It was followed by a long and terrible illness, terminating in a tediously-protracted convalescence. The town season was at hand before Estelle was able to re-enter society.

They went up to London, and once more the "star of beauty" arose upon its world. And though the cloud upon her life settled darker and heavier day by day, she was ed than before. she was more followed, flattered, and court-

Thus three years had passed away, when one aorning, while the family, then occurving their morning, while the family, then occupying their town-house in Berkely Square, were seated at a late breakfast, and Sir Parke was engaged in reading aloud from the London Times an account of the saving of the French ship Le Duc D'Anjou, wrecked off the coast of Algiers, Estelle uttered a low cry and sank fainting

This attack was not, as the other had been, followed by illness; on the contrary, from that day the cloud seemed lifted from her head, and even the cloud seemed lifted from her head, and even those who had most admired her face in its shadow were enchanted to see how brilliant was her beauty in its sunshine! Her health and spirits daily im-proved; yet in the midst of all this flowing tide of new life, Estelle astonished her friends by sud-denly, in the height of the London season, retiring to her father's country seat, where she remained in strict seclusion from the world for eighteen months. At the end of this period, Lord Montressor, who had never left England, or lost trace of his beloved Stella, and who was now staying at his castle in Dorsetshire, was one day scated at breakfast, when the morning mail was brought him. Among a score of letters the first that attracted his attention was a dainty white envelope superscribed in a delicate handwriting. He took that up first and opened it; it contained but one word—"Cone."

The light of an ineffable joy broke over his face!
Oh! he had waited patiently, hopefully, years, for
that word, and at last he received it! Thanks to
Heaven in the first instance! and then pushing all the
other letters unopened aside, he sprung up, rang for
his valet, and ordered his valies packed and horses
not to the corrier.

put to the carriage.

In twenty more minutes he had reached the railway station, just as the cars were about to start, and in three hours he was at Hyde Hall, and standing in the presence of Estelle! she looking so beautiful and

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Your motives, dearest, were, and are your own

"Confidence! oh my God?" she exclaimed in a low,

love, breaking like sunlight over her dark face, and said—
"Nothing, nothing, my lord! but that all your thoughts and feelings are so elevated beyond your poor Estelie's! And yet she would almost choose it so! for could she be an angel, she would wish you to be something far higher—a god!"
"Sweet enthusiast! moderate your aspirations, or the world and its people will disappoint you! Be not an idolator; worship only God, my Stella."
Such was their meeting!
Yet, occasionally, throughout the interview, a sudden shadow, like the recurrence of a painful thought, would fall upon her bright face and then pass as it came.

May. But it was observed by the nearest friends of the But it was observed by the hearest friends of the bride, that from the day of her betrothal her spirits had been marked by the strangest fluctuations. Sometimes with her beautiful dark face illumined with a deep, still, almost religious joy, she moved about, as it were, on "winged feet," or sat brooding in a happy trance. At other times she fell into deep cloom and anxiety as inexplicable as it was alarm-

tary revelations. At last the first of May, the marriage day, upon which I have presented the parties to the reader, arrived, and all the haut ton, as I said, were gathered at the hall or at the church to do honor to the solem-

nities.

And the expectant bride, in her bridal robe and veil, waited within her boudeir the arrival of the bridegroom, whom she had summoned to a private interview before they should proceed to the church. She had not long to wait. He, who quickly responded to her slightest inclination, immediately obeyed because.

"Now, God have mercy on me!" she prayed, and

our commands!"
She dropped her hands, and, revealing a face pale with misery, spoke in a thrilling, deep, impassi-

o right to command."
"We will waive that! What is your will, my dear-"My prayer, my lord, is first for your forgive-

"Forgiveness? my Stella!"
"Ay, my dear lord! you see before you a penitent and a supplicant, who may soon be something far more wretched!"

"My Stella! what mean you?"
"Come to the window, Lord Montressor!" she said, rising and preceding him. "Look out," she continued, putting aside the rose-colored hangings, and

for which I also wait, with how much more impa-tience!" he answered, while a deep flush of love d joy for an instant supplanted the anxiety on

ed, in a voice of thrilling tenderness that carried conviction of her truth to his deepest heart. "What mean you, then, dearest one? if indeed on return my deep love."

"Oh! I do, I do, Montressor; whatever happens, wherever you go, take that assurance with you! love you, my lord! shall ever love you, even though even after what I shall have told you, you repulse and hate me, and go to our friends and say. That woman whom I was about to wed is but a whited woman whom I was about to well is whom I now re-sepulchre, whom I have proved, and whom I now re-ject, and so leave me to the scorn of men, still I say—ever shall say—I love you, Lord Montresser! I love you, and the consciousness of being unworthy of your love is the bitterest element in my punishment," she said, in a voice of such profound misory, that Lord Montressor could scarcely continue to be-lieve her agitation unfounded or exaggerated.

He dropped upon a seat, and, sitting still and white image of stone, gazed upon her, waiting her further communications. [The above is all of this beautiful and highly-inter-

The above is all of this beautiff and nighty-inter-esting story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it can be found only in the New York Ledger, the great family weekly paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the city and country where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the New York Ledger of May 30, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news office, the pub-lisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on receipt of five cents. Fanny Fern writes only for the New of his cents. Famy Fern writes only for the Nov York Ledger; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., writes only for it; Emerson Bennett writes only for it; and nearly all the eminent writers in the country, such as Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth and Alice Carey, contribute regularly to its columns.

Mrs. Southworth will write for no other paper hereafter. Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal.

ten, 'Come!' and I am at your feet, as I said, with an unchanged heart!"

"But I," she said, deeply blushing, while she held both hands to raise him, "I, my lord, have not an unchanged heart! for longer than four years I have loved you more than woman's tongue may tell, and never more than at the hour in which we bade farewell, as I thought, forever!"

"I know it, beloved! knew it then! knew it alway! I never doubted it! Could I be deceived in the dear heart of the woman I loved? No! and that was the secret of my patience!" he replied, taking his seat on the sofa by her side.

"And yet you never inquired, and do not even now inquire, why, without explanation and without hope, Feent you from my presence, and why now, without apparent reason, I summon you back!" she said, as a shade of the old sadness fell upon her beautiful face.

Not until your spirit moves you to do so shall you give them to me! I have full confidence in you, beautiful Stella!"

deep, thrilling voice.

"Why, what is the matter, dearest?"

She looked up suddenly, a smile of worshipping love, breaking like sunlight over her dark face, and

pass as it came.

They were engaged, and within a few days the narriage was announced to take place on the first of

happy trance. At other times she fell into deep gloom and anxiety, as inexplicable as it was alarming to her friends, who greatly feared her relapse into the deep melancholy that had so long overshadowed her, and that they had grown to dread as a serious constitutional malady. But they hoped everything from her approaching marriage with the man she loved. Lord Montressor observed with the deepest interest the uncertain moods of his betrothed; but with the high-toned sentiments that distinguished him, refrained from inquiring, and awaited her voluntary revelations.

Yet, when she heard his firm elastic step approach-

overed her face with her hands. He entered, unannounced, and saying, "My beautiful Stella! I am here, you perceive, by

You are here by my supplication, my lord! I have

revealing a view of the park below, alive with its restless multitude. "What are all these people wait-ing for, my lord?" "What are they waiting for, my Stella ?-for that

"They wait to see a bride pass, where a bride may ever go!" she said, in a solemn voice.

"Stella! great Heaven! what say you! he exaimed, grains or heaven!

happy!

With the old chivalric enthusiasm of devotion, he dropped at once upon his knee, and raised her hand to his, saying:

"For four years I have hoped and waited for one word from you, and at last, beloved, you have writ-

"Stella! great Heaven! what say you! he exclaimed, gazing on her with profound astonishment.
"That the bride they expect is unworthy to stand before God's holy altar beside Lord Montressor!"
"Unworthy, Stella! You!"
"Most unworthy, my lord!" she said, dropping her arms, and dropping her head in an attitude of the deepest misery. "I should have made this confession long ago, Lord Montressor; but! have deceived you—I have deceived you!"
"In what respect, Stella? My God! It cannot be! No, it cannot be! that, while betrothed to me, you do not love me!"
"Not love you! Oh! mu dear Lord!" she murmur-" Not love you! Oh! my dear Lord!" she murmur-